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# The Archaic Horizon In Western Tennessee

By

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# The Archaic Horizon in Western Tennessee

## INTRODUCTION

Realizing that detailed reports on the earliest archaeological horizon in the state will be delayed for some years, until the data from sites excavated earlier have been published, we have felt that the essential information should be made available in preliminary form. The general idea of graphic presentation devised by McKern and Ritzenthaler<sup>1</sup> seems particularly appropriate for papers of this type. Hence, we have borrowed the idea and adapted it to our needs. Plates 1-18 illustrate the Archaic artifacts found in our region.

The Archaic pattern of culture is well represented along the lower course of the Tennessee River in the western half of the state. Before the completion of the Kentucky Dam which flooded the bottom lands in the region, thirty-four selected archaeological sites were excavated. Among these were eleven single component Archaic sites, distributed over a sixty-mile stretch of the Tennessee River and a twenty-five-mile stretch of the Big Sandy River, its most important western tributary.

This region is a part of the Western Valley<sup>2</sup>, a physiographic unit whose northern limits are slightly north of the Kentucky Dam site and whose southern extent is about thirty miles south of the Pickwick Landing Dam. The bottom lands for the most part are narrow and rather poorly drained, and the soils are mixtures of clays and silts. The bottom lands are also dissected by long, parallel swells and swales, some of the latter having been overflow channels, and others, possibly, old river channels. The entire bottom, or second terrace, has been subject to annual inundations for millenia. Beyond it is an earlier terrace on which we noted an abundance of small pottery-less sites, possibly older than those excavated, but not necessarily so. Most of the sites on the lower terrace showed sterile silt bands between layers of occupation, indicating that the villages were flooded out periodically. During such periods the inhabitants may have "camped out" on the higher river terrace.

While terrain of the kind described would certainly discourage the building of large, permanent villages, still a hunting and collecting group such as the Archaic would find much in the area to recommend it. We may speculate that the first Archaic settlements in the region were established early in the Christian era. At that time the forests harbored num-

<sup>1</sup>McKern and Ritzenthaler, 1945.

<sup>2</sup>Osborne, Douglas, 1943.



erous species of large and small game. The bones of hundreds of deer have been found in the refuse at Archaic sites. Hickory, pecan, oak, walnut and chestnut trees furnished unlimited quantities of nuts. Wild plum, cherry and persimmon trees as well as berry bushes supplied a variety of fruit. The small streams and the river abounded in fish, and above all there were the clams for which neither hook nor net was needed. Throughout almost the entire history of human occupancy of the lower Tennessee River the clam digging industry has boomed. The thousands of tons of shells discarded by the aborigines were hardly equalled by those dug for buttons by the white man. Few regions could offer more varied wild food than the Western Valley, nor a more dependable staple than the mussel.

## THE SITES

### *Cherry Site*

This is the most remote of the Archaic sites. It was located far up the Big Sandy River on the bank of a small tributary about a mile from its confluence with the Big Sandy River. The cultural material on the surface covered about two acres. There was an unstratified deposit one and a half to two feet deep. Shell debris occurred very sparsely, but animal bones were abundant, especially in the eastern portion of the site. This part of the site also showed a concentration of burials, as if the area had been allocated for a cemetery as well as a refuse dump. The western portion contained several large pits which were twelve to twenty feet in diameter and two to three feet deep. These may have been pit houses, although no associated postmolds or hearths were discernible. However, short postmold alignments found throughout the site suggest that some type of structure was built. Kettle-shaped storage pits, two to four feet in diameter and depth, were very frequent.

Seventy burials were found, some being in groups of two, three and even six in a single grave. Three dogs were buried with humans. The burial position was typically fully flexed. Notwithstanding the isolation of the site, there were several examples of objects that must have been obtained by trade. Among these were a dipper made from a *Busycon perversum* shell, two trianguloid marine shell pendants, rolled sheet copper awls and a copper tube, and pottery. The Gulf, the source of the marine shells, lies four hundred miles south, while the Lake Superior copper sources are about six hundred miles north. Contacts stretching over such distances indicate that the Cherry site was far from being truly isolated. The pottery from this site is predominantly of the Baumer<sup>3</sup> type shown in Plate 16. There were only five hundred sherds, most of which came from the plow zone in the western portion of the site. These probably represent a few pots obtained in trade from the southern Illinois region.

<sup>3</sup>Bennett, John, 1941. P. 14.



Aside from furnishing information on the aboriginal trade items, this site was especially significant in indicating spatial separation of living quarters from the refuse and burial areas. The generally held idea that the Archaic peoples of this region spent their lives squatting on a garbage heap of stinking clam shells does not fit the Cherry Site facts.

### *Frazier Site*

This site was close to the bank of the Big Sandy River near its junction with a small stream. The distribution of cultural material on the surface indicated a site of about an acre and one-half in extent. The deposit was not stratified and was two to three and one-half feet in depth, with a heavy organic content. No shell was present and very little bone, nor were any burials found in the area excavated. However, this site furnished information regarding what was probably the habitation area of a typical Archaic settlement. The Cherry site showed that a burial and refuse area had been located at one end of the settlement and that the rest of the site had been used for habitation. The Frazier site tends to confirm this arrangement, at least to the extent that burials were not present in the habitation area.

The most striking archaeological evidence at the site was the abundance of postmolds. One long line of closely spaced postmolds extended for eighty feet and may have represented a windbreak. Other short alignments of postmolds were apparent here and there, but none of these could be recognized as a wall of either a circular or rectangular structure. Nevertheless, it was plain that some sort of shelters had been constructed there.

Pottery was exceedingly scarce and all was at the top of the deposit. The sherds were all of the Baumer Fabric Marked type. The homogeneous stone artifact complex makes it clear that only one component was present.

### *Big Sandy Site*

This site was on the left bank of the Big Sandy River, near the confluence of the West Sandy Branch and lying on a low elevation of the second bottom. The site was about one and a half acres in extent, and in part had two strata, the lower of which was distinguished by mussel shell debris that was entirely lacking in the upper. Both strata contained heavy organic inclusions and an abundance of artifacts.

Sixty-two human burials and eleven dog burials were recorded. The human burials were predominantly fully flexed, but a few were partly flexed. The burials were all found on the slope of the rise where the refuse accumulation was deepest. The top of the rise where numerous pits were found was evidently the habitation area; no shell debris was present there.

The physical type was variable. Some were narrow-faced, long-headed individuals; others were broad-faced and broad-headed. The cranial indices varied from 68 to 82. An important bit of evidence is the presence of one case of persistent metopic suture in an adult male. The significance of this will be pointed out later when other instances of this anomaly are described.

Pottery was scarce and of the Baumer Fabric Marked type; barely a hundred sherds were found. The culture is homogeneous, indicating a single component, so it must be assumed that pottery was acquired by trade.

### *Kays Landing Site*

A somewhat different type of Archaic site was the one at Kays Landing. This comprised a typical shell mound and village area. It was located on the west bank of the Tennessee River a few miles south of the mouth of the Big Sandy. The stratigraphy of the shell mound area is interesting, even if the chronological significance is not clear as to the length of time represented by the strata. The first occupation of the site was on an old land surface about ten feet below the present surface. Shell midden, cultural material, burnt areas and numerous burials were found in the two-foot-thick stratum lying on the old land surface. Immediately above this had been deposited layers of alluvium alternating with thin laminations discolored by organic material. The two-foot stratum probably indicates a series of floods with short occupations between them. A great flood then deposited a thick stratum of sterile sand. Following this, floods ceased to menace the settlement for a considerable period. A shell mound about three feet high at its apex gradually accumulated over a considerable area. Fireplaces (for clam bakes?), storage pits and burials occurred in the shell deposit. Again the floods came and blanketed the entire shell mound, and it took the farmer's plow to reveal its hidden presence. This last alluvial deposit ranged in depth from several inches above the summit of the mound to three feet above the side slopes.

Just west of this location is a swale that appears to have been a channel of the river at one time. Beyond the swale and on the slope of the rising land to the west was discovered a deep midden deposit, culturally identical with the village associated with the shell mound. This deposit was located about two thousand feet west of the present river bank and the shell mound. It is probable that this unit represents the location of the settlement during those times when the other area was inundated. The swale between the two habitation areas was most likely a flood channel. The test pits and test trenches over a wide area along the river bank showed that an extensive area surrounding the shell mound had been inhabited.

The pottery at Kays Landing was more abundant than at any other Archaic site. The Baumer Fabric Marked type comprised about two thirds of the total of nearly two thousand sherds; also there was a considerable amount of Harmon's Creek Cord Marked which is a later clay-grit-tempered Woodland type in this region. The presence of two fiber-tempered sherds, probably Wheeler Plain, is important, since this is the earliest type<sup>4</sup> in the nearby Pickwick Basin in Alabama. These were found in test pits at levels indicating that they were contemporaneous with the end of the shell mound period. Little or no pottery could be associated definitely with the shell mound, except that some seemed to come from the very top of the shell mound just beneath the alluvium. Most of the pottery was in the plow zone or at the top of the last alluvial deposit. This, obviously, does not represent a component of another culture, since the other types of artifacts correspond to those from earlier strata. It is not surprising to find a small amount of early Woodland types of pottery at Archaic sites, but it is disconcerting to find shell-tempered Mississippi sherds under the same circumstances. There were forty of such sherds from at least five different vessels at the Kays Landing site. The presence of a large late Mississippi settlement, the Thompson site\*, two miles north of Kays Landing, might account for these sherds. However, discussion of this pottery will be deferred until other sites have been described.

There were eighty-three human burials and one dog. All except one of the human burials were fully flexed. Among these burials were the skulls of four adult individuals showing persistent metopic sutures. All of these were early burials. It will be recalled that one case of metopism occurred at the Big Sandy site. Among all of the hundreds of Indian skulls in the University of Tennessee collection the occurrence of metopism is confined to those from the western Tennessee region. Since metopism is generally considered a rare trait among all races, it is of considerable interest to find a total of six instances in three Archaic sites. It would seem to indicate an inbreeding population. But the six occurrences are not the only ones. In the previously mentioned Thompson site, there were two late Mississippi skulls that showed the same anomaly. A possible implication of these occurrences is that there may have been an assimilation of a considerable number of the old Archaic population by the Mississippi peoples in this particular locality. On the other hand, we may be dealing with pure coincidence. However, one must take into account all possible factors which might add further support to the probability that the Archaic and Mississippi populations were contemporaneous.

The physical type was variable throughout the deposit, cranial indices ranging from 73 to 98 on undeformed skulls.

<sup>4</sup>Haag in Webb and De Jarnette, 1942. P. 523.

\*Clarence B. Moore's "Thompson Village Site."

### *McDaniel Site*

About four miles up Lick Creek, on the right bank, was the McDaniel site. There was a single cultural deposit about two feet in depth below the plow zone. No mussel shells were contained in the midden deposit, but a fair amount of animal bone was present. The midden area was about an acre in extent and appeared as a dark brown elevated patch. Excavation showed a large number of subsoil pits, some very deep, which could have been used for either refuse or storage. A few small burned areas suggested fireplaces, but the only evidence of structures were scattered, short alignments of postmolds.

Pottery, of which there were less than five hundred sherds, was principally of the Baumer Fabric Marked type, a few cord-marked sherds of the same ware being present. As in the case of the other sites, ceramic evidence was too meagre to indicate a local industry.

Twenty-seven fully flexed human burials and seven dog burials, some of which accompanied the humans, represented a typical Archaic burial complex.

### *Eva Site*

At the time of excavation the Eva site was located about one mile west of the Tennessee River. It was situated on the right bank of Cypress Creek, about four miles above its junction with the Tennessee River. The site lay on the most elevated portion of the local bottom land. This area may have been an earlier Tennessee River bank at the time the site was occupied. The midden deposits covered slightly more than an acre, but a shell mound deposit that did not show on the surface was limited to the central third of the area. There were four stratigraphic divisions recognized. The earliest occupation on the old land surface was about six feet below the recent surface at the deepest portion of the site. A heavy concentration of mussel shell, animal bones and cultural material was contained in the lowest stratum which had a thickness of about one and a half feet. Burned areas were found on the old land surface and within this lower stratum. Above this was a thin layer of sandy soil, apparently of alluvial origin. This varied from two to eighteen inches in thickness. Burned areas indicated that the site was reinhabited shortly after the flood waters subsided. The next stratum was a three-foot-thick accumulation of shell midden similar to that of the lowest deposit. Above this was a thick, black stratum with a heavy organic content. This was not uniform in thickness, being relatively thin over the highest part of the shell mound. No shell debris was present in this stratum, although artifacts, burials and animal bone occurred there. It is possible, as we have stated, that at the time the shell accumulated the site was on the bank of the river. The period of the



shell-less midden accumulation may represent the shifting of the river to its present channel. Shellfish may have been collected subsequently, but the shells were discarded elsewhere to lighten the burden of transport.

There is no question but that this site was inhabited for a very long period. An accumulation of six feet of midden alone would indicate a sedentary group. The portion excavated was less than 10% of the total concentrated midden. Test trenches showed that the excavated area which contained the shell mound and the burial concentration was the deepest part of the site. However, the habitation area surrounding it varied from two to three and a half feet in depth. Since this contained no shell and was principally an accumulation of disintegrated organic material, it is evident that it took considerable time for its deposition.

One hundred and eighty-three human and fifteen dog burials were recorded. Thirty percent of the burials had accompanying artifacts. Neither burial customs nor artifact types showed any marked variation from the top to the bottom of the deposit. This would indicate an uninterrupted occupation by a single cultural group, despite the existing marked variations in physical traits of individuals.

Pottery did occur, but the total number of sherds recovered was a mere seventeen. It has been amazing to find that four different wares and five vessels are represented by these few ceramic fragments. Among the sherds are two plain-surfaced, limestone-tempered; two Harmon's Creek Cord Marked; one fine sand-tempered with simple stamped surface; eleven shell-tempered plain and one textile-marked. It is hard to concede that such a hodgepodge could be not only relatively contemporaneous with each other, but also with the Archaic culture. It is still more difficult to deny, since five of the shell-tempered sherds and the one tempered with fine sand were found in undisturbed deposits below the plow zone. Here again we have another hint of the persistence of the Archaic horizon up to the period of the Mississippi influx. However, the Eva site showed the least evidence of pottery of any of the sites. Assuming that the culture was less affected by contacts, we have tentatively suggested an Eva Focus, with this being the type site.

### *Thomas Site*

Not more than three miles from the Eva site, on the bank of the Tennessee River, was located the Thomas site. The uniform midden deposit was only eighteen inches to two feet deep, but the cultural debris extended over an area nearly two acres in extent. Numerous circular pits were the only features recorded and these as well as the stone artifacts gave evidence of a typical Archaic settlement. No burials could be located and very little animal bone appeared in the deposits. Moreover, mussel shells were entirely

lacking. There seemed to be no feasible explanation for these unusual circumstances, other than highly acid soil conditions.

The pottery was relatively abundant and almost all belonged to the Harmon's Creek complex of clay grit ware. Other artifacts were typically Archaic in every respect. Knowing, as we do, that there are sites such as the Harmon's Creek site itself that have the same pottery, but show differences in the other culture traits, there is little reason to think that the Archaic people actually made any of the Harmon's Creek pottery. Instead, there is sufficient evidence to indicate that pottery was made by the Woodland peoples from whom the various Archaic groups obtained it. This site, like others, produced its handful of Mississippi sherds, forty in number, probably from three different vessels.

### *West Cuba Landing Site*

On the west bank of the Tennessee River several miles south of the mouth of the Duck River began an area of very extensive early habitation stretching for about four miles to the mouth of Morgan's Creek. The northernmost site was West Cuba Landing which had a deposit averaging about four feet in depth. There was evidence of an early occupation associated with a stratum containing abundant mussel shell. This early period was terminated by flood waters that deposited a sterile sand layer. The return of the population to this spot was probably long delayed, since there was no more shell debris in the later deposit, in spite of the fact that the artifacts were practically identical.

Artifacts and seven burials, fully flexed, were typical of other Archaic sites. There were five different pottery wares represented among one hundred and sixty-five sherds. Three of these were fiber-tempered, two Wheeler Plain\*, and one Pickwick Simple Stamped\*. Four were sand-tempered, one O'Neal Plain\*, one Alexander Incised\* and two Alexander Pinched\*. Ninety-three were limestone-tempered, predominantly Long Branch Fabric Marked\*, with a few Mulberry Creek Plain\* and Candy Creek Cord Marked.\* The clay-grit ware included forty-nine Harmon's Creek Cord Marked, two Wheeler Check Stamped\* and five McKelvey Plain\* sherds. To complete the picture, there were eleven shell-tempered sherds with plain, cord-marked, and textile-marked surfaces. At least fifteen different vessels are represented in this small number of sherds. Certainly, the variety of the ceramics is a potent argument in favor of their acquisition through trade. Any other interpretation would be absurd, since the sherds were scattered over the five thousand square feet of the excavation in undisturbed deposits. It is true that only an eighth of a mile away

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\*Haag, William G. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, News Letter Vol. I, No. 1, 1939.

there was a Woodland site of lengthy occupation, the Bridges site. This site was probably occupied very early as an extension of a large early Woodland site about a mile farther south. In fact, this latter, the Odle site, may long have been a prehistoric trading post for neighboring Archaic peoples. There is no doubt that the Odle village, which was distinguished by a low substructure mound showing a community building floor pattern, flourished even during the days of the late Mississippi peoples who dominated the nearby Duck River region. The mound may not have been built by Harmon's Creek people, but rather by Mississippi people who joined the settlement. Further discussion of this complicated situation will be resumed after the description of one more site which is also involved.

### *Ledbetter Landing Site*

This site was located about two miles south of the Odle site on a slight elevation between Morgan's Creek and the Tennessee River. The area excavated was a shell and midden deposit containing one hundred and eighteen burials, four of which were dogs.

Most of the burials were typical closely flexed Archaic, but some were partly flexed and others seated. There were also nine cremations in which the bodies had been burned elsewhere, and the remains, including charred wood, had been deposited in pits. The usual Archaic variability in skull shape was present, cranial indices ranging from 70 to 91, but there is no basis for supposing that more than one group inhabited the site. The Archaic population certainly must have been of mixed ancestry to account for the physical variability. Red ochre was a frequent accompaniment of burials, but artifacts were not numerous.

The one thousand potsherds are from at least twenty-one different vessels of four different wares. Alexander Incised, Long Branch Fabric Marked, Harmon's Creek Cord Marked, Wheeler Check Stamped, and Mississippi loop-handled jars and textile-marked salt pans are all represented. Recalling the similar assemblage from the West Cuba Landing site, it can scarcely be considered that such a group of potsherds could be accidentally accumulated, especially when it is further recalled that comparable evidence existed at most of the Archaic sites. In view of the well-known chronological differences in the several pottery wares, it appears that the neighboring peoples successively traded pottery to the Archaic inhabitants. But the implications are far greater. It is not surprising that Archaic and Woodland peoples should have accommodated themselves to each other. To think that the Archaic culture persisted until shell-tempered Mississippi pottery entered the region is disconcerting at first thought. However, we do know that many different tribal groups with varying cultures existed side by side in historic times, and there is certainly nothing



to indicate that the Archaic peoples had become extinct or dispersed when the Woodland culture appeared. Then, too, we can be sure that there must have been a biological mixture between Sylvids and Centralids to have produced the variability in physical types found at Archaic sites.

If we are inclined to raise our eyebrows at the foregoing interpretation, then we have only one alternative, namely, that at seven of the eleven Archaic sites, Mississippi Indians lost several shell-tempered pots, the Harmon's Creek people did likewise, and the Baumer and Alexander peoples started the whole thing by dropping a few pots at a few sites. But such an explanation does indeed seem to stretch the long arm of coincidence too far.

### *Britts Landing Site*

Most of this site had been destroyed by erosion, yet there were three observable strata in some of the remaining deposit. The first occupation was characterized by hearths containing mussel shells, fragments of animal bones, burned rocks, and charcoal. They were actually little more than circular depressions in the soil. The only mussel shells in the deposits were in these hearths. This lack of shell contrasted strongly with the rather heavy shell midden at the Ledbetter Landing site only four miles north. Above the first deposit was a sterile silt layer about six inches thick, indicating a flood and abandonment of the site. The top stratum was about two feet thick and devoid of mussel shells. Artifacts of this later occupation were essentially the same as those from the early one. While pottery was lacking in the lower stratum, it was present in the top stratum to the amount of one hundred and seventy-seven sherds.

Again we find a few sherds of Alexander Incised, Long Branch Fabric Marked, Candy Creek Cord Marked, Wright Check Stamped, Harmon's Creek Cord Marked, Wheeler Check Stamped and, finally, plain shell-tempered sherds and a cord-marked, shell-tempered one. Although a large part of the site, including almost all of the burial area, had been cut away by the river, still sufficient excavation was possible to yield an adequate picture of the Archaic settlement and to indicate that pottery was extremely rare and highly variable.

A characteristic type of artifact was a broad, flat hoe of clay ironstone, a form of limonite. This very brittle substance acquires a polish from use, which is quite evident on these implements. They suggest agriculture and, considering the likelihood of the Archaic culture having been extant when the Mississippi people arrived, it is not at all surprising to find agricultural tools. Examples of such implements made from the same distinctive material were found at other Archaic sites some distance away.

### *Oak View Landing Site*

Only a quarter of a mile south of Britts Landing was an extensive Archaic site showing a very heavy mussel shell debris on the surface, but very little in the deeper deposits where hearths, refuse pits and burials were abundant. Like the Britts Landing component, the shell in the deep deposits was found only in the hearths.

There was evidence of a very early occupation of the site which was interrupted twice by floods, but there was no difference in the cultural materials of the upper deposit, indicating that the same group continued to inhabit the site.

Among the eighty-one human burials, two were accompanied by dogs. Most of the burials were tightly flexed, but two were seated. Red ochre and various artifacts rather frequently accompanied the dead. Cut animal jaws were among these. Hoes like those from Britts Landing were used and have the same implications. The usual ceramic hodgepodge was present, confined in this case to Long Branch Fabric Marked, Wright Check Stamped, Candy Creek Cord Marked, Harmon's Creek Cord Marked, Wheeler Check Stamped and a few plain, cord-marked and check-stamped, shell-tempered sherds. The total sherds amounted to one hundred and twenty-five.

Mention should be made of a Woodland site about a half mile distant, the Hog Creek site. Little or no Archaic artifacts were found in the three-foot deposit. Pottery of the early Woodland period occurred at the very bottom. These weathered sherds included a few Alexander Incised, but Long Branch Fabric Marked, Wright Check Stamped, and Candy Creek Cord Marked were most numerous. The upper portion of the deposit lacked the Long Branch Fabric Marked; instead it included the later type, Harmon's Creek Cord Marked, and other clay-grit-tempered pottery. The pottery types present at this site were the same as those that occurred at the neighboring Archaic ones.

A glance at the southern portion of the map will show the two clusters of aboriginal settlements where similar cultural situations existed. Archaic peoples originally settled at Oak View Landing and Ledbetter Landing, possibly also at West Cuba Landing. Later on, Woodland peoples related to the Copena group farther south, established villages adjacent to those of the Archaic. From the presence of Alexander pottery types one might infer that before the Woodland people came to live in the locality the Archaic people secured pottery from the south.

## THE EVA FOCUS AND ITS NEIGHBORS

The early Woodland culture of the Western Valley has been designated the Decatur Focus. Its pottery traits differed very little from those of the Candy Creek culture in eastern Tennessee. In the custom of mound burial it resembled both the Copena and Hamilton cultures. With the Hamilton culture it shared the custom of scattered households having individual refuse heaps of mussel shells; it also shared the same type of small, triangular arrowpoints with incurvate sides. The Decatur and Hamilton Foci together constitute the Middle Valley Aspect. There is little doubt that these Woodland Indians acquired the custom of burial in mounds from peoples to the south, possibly from Tchefuncte or early Marksville. The shellfish diet of their Archaic neighbors may have appealed to the Middle Valley people, for they did borrow the idea. The earliest deposits seem to lack shell, just as do the Candy Creek village deposits in eastern Tennessee.

The Decatur culture did not retain its identity. Influences, traceable to early Mississippi cultures, modified the original trait complex until it became distinctive in the late period. This late Woodland is called the Harmon's Creek Focus. The villages of this culture had Mississippi type houses constructed by the wall trench method. Pottery, being predominantly cord-marked, was in the Woodland tradition. The Mississippi culture was not yet established along the Tennessee River, but large towns flourished beyond the watershed on the headwaters of the Obion and other streams of the Mississippi drainage. This was earlier than the period when shell-tempered pottery appeared. Finally, the Mississippi peoples did settle in the valley, at first mainly on the east bank and along the Duck River.

The Odle site, mentioned earlier, was the unique instance of a sub-structure mound on the west bank of the river area under discussion. Why so few Mississippi sites existed along this stretch seems to be accounted for by the low, marshy and frequently inundated terrain. The Archaic and early Woodland peoples had much less at stake than the highly sedentary Mississippians when a flood came along. For this very reason, perhaps, the earlier peoples were not greatly inconvenienced by high water and so remained in the area. On the other hand, the near-by Duck River valley was the scene of dense population with a large urban center and numerous lesser ones. The Odle site seems to have been a joint settlement of Mississippi and Harmon's Creek people. The pottery of each group showed the effects of acculturation. The Harmon's Creek people added shell tempering, but just to be on the safe side they also added some clay-grit. The Mississippi people tried to cord-mark and check-stamp their pottery with indifferent success.

We have at the Odle site sufficient evidence of the contemporaneity of the Harmon's Creek Woodland and late Mississippi cultures. At the

adjacent Archaic sites, and also at others to the north, there is good evidence for the coexistence of Harmon's Creek and Archaic. At several of the southern Archaic sites the early Decatur culture appears to have been the source of the pottery, with Alexander types and fiber-tempered ware being represented as well. The more northern sites, and especially those along the Big Sandy River, showed that pottery was first secured from the Baumer people and later from the Harmon's Creek groups. Harmon's Creek pottery and shell-tempered pottery occurred together at seven Archaic sites: Kays Landing, Eva, Thomas, West Cuba Landing, Ledbetter Landing, Britts Landing and Oak View Landing.

Taking all of the ceramic data into consideration, the following conclusions might be drawn:

1. The earliest phase of the Archaic culture in Tennessee lacked pottery entirely. This was probably prior to 500 or 600 A. D.
2. Pottery began to be acquired by trade from the Alexander and Baumer peoples.
3. Somewhat later the source of supply seems to have been the Woodland people of the Decatur Focus who were their neighbors.
4. The Woodland people, influenced by early Mississippi culture, became the Harmon's Creek Indians and continued to supply the Archaic people with pottery.
5. Finally, the Mississippi people who settled nearby became the pottery purveyors to the last survivors of the Archaic.

These conclusions, so logically coinciding with the evidence, are not easy to accept because of the time element involved. It scarcely seems possible that the Archaic people could have been in contact with pottery-making groups for five or six hundred years without learning to make the product themselves. On the other hand, it is incredibly difficult to draw a line between those wares which could be, and those which could not be coeval with the Archaic culture, or to imagine that all of the sherds represent the debris of random camping parties, each successively breaking a few pots at Archaic sites over a five- or six-hundred-year period.

Still, it must be remembered that there was no very great density of population in the Tennessee Valley until the Mississippi people invaded it. The western bank of this particular stretch of the Tennessee River was not sufficiently attractive to the intensive agriculturalists of the Mississippi culture to cause great competition for the sites. For this reason, it is not too far-fetched to suppose that the Archaic people remained in this locality until the Mississippians had settled there. In spite of the presence of several different cultures in the area, no Archaic site showed that it had been abandoned and reinhabited, with the exception of the Danville Ferry site where the Archaic component was a minor one.



Two motives have suggested the publishing of this brief preliminary report: first, to provide an illustrated inventory of the more important artifacts; and second, to call attention to the probability of the Archaic culture having persisted up to a late period in western Tennessee.

The following tabular presentation of a comparison between the traits of the Archaic culture in the western valley of the Tennessee River and those of the Lauderdale<sup>5</sup> and Indian Knoll<sup>6</sup> Foci seems to justify the recognition of an Eva Focus. This is merely the local manifestation of the southeastern Archaic culture. More detailed study of the individual sites will result, possibly, in the assignment of certain sites to either of the other foci. In this comparison one hundred and twenty-four traits have been used. The trait terminology differs somewhat from that used in the reports on the Lauderdale and Indian Knoll cultures. However, we have designated the equivalent traits by the numbers used in the respective publications. Where no comparable trait was listed, but the text or illustrations implied its presence, an "X" or plate number is used. Question marks indicate that the trait seems to be the same, but some doubt exists.

Out of the total one hundred and twenty-four traits, forty-six were common to the three foci. These seem to be sufficiently prevalent and basic to validate the Pickwick Aspect concept postulated by Webb without knowledge of the intervening area.

The Eva Focus shares only fifty-three traits with the Lauderdale Focus. This is not entirely reliable as an estimate of similarity because the trait table for Lauderdale is less detailed than that available for Indian Knoll. It seems safe to assume that the likeness is about as great as that indicated by the eighty-four traits shared by Eva and Indian Knoll.

The thirty-two traits of the Eva culture, apparently not shared by the others, are the basis for suggesting that another focus may be recognized. However, a serious appraisal of the items makes one wonder if there is really any justification for establishing three foci. Perhaps, the major difference between the Eva culture and the other two is the separation between the habitation and refuse-cemetery areas. If the Archaic occupation lasted hundreds of years, as we suppose, there is surprisingly little difference in cultural manifestations between the top and bottom of sites and between the individual sites.

If we have correctly interpreted the evidence which indicates a rather long period of contact between the Archaic and the Woodland and Mississippi peoples, the Archaic population was an extremely conservative one. Few new ideas were found acceptable, as far as being integrated into the culture is concerned. The chronological chart at the end of this paper rep-

<sup>5</sup>Webb and De Jarnette, 1942, p. 312.

<sup>6</sup>Webb, Wm. S., 1946, pp. 236-240.

resents our present conception of the succession of aboriginal Tennessee cultures, their temporal interrelationships and their approximate duration. Not only do we consider the Eva people to have been a conservative and persistent group, but also we are inclined to believe that they may have survived into the historic period as the ephemeral Mosopelea, circumstantially identified as Siouan.

# TRAIT COMPARISON OF EVA, LAUDERDALE AND INDIAN KNOLL FOCI.

	PICKWICK ASPECT FOCI		
	Eva	Lauder- dale	Indian Knoll
Community Plan			
Shell mound refuse heap .....	Frequent	X	X
Fireplaces in shell midden .....	Frequent	4	3
Hearths in village area* .....	Frequent		
Postmolds of shelters in village area* .....	Frequent		
Windbreaks in village area* .....	Rare		
Cylindrical and kettle-shaped cooking and storage pits* .....	Frequent	?	?
Large pits, winter house (?)* .....	Rare		
Burials segregated and concentrated .....	Exclusive	X	X
Subsistence			
Hunting large and small game .....	Important	X	X
Collecting mussels and plant food .....	Important	X	X
Fishing .....	Moderately important	X	X
Burial Customs			
Burials in shell midden .....	Frequent	10	X
Burials in shell-less refuse area* .....	Frequent		?
Burial accompaniments .....	Minor	11	27
Red ochre with burials .....	Minor		24
Circular burial pits .....	Predominant	13	13
Fully flexed position .....	Predominant	13(?)	15
Partly flexed position .....	Rare	15	16
Seated position .....	Rare	12	18
Face downward position .....	Rare	21	
Burial of cremated remains .....	Rare	16	
Dismembered burials .....	Rare	18(?)	20
Multiple burials in single graves .....	Rare		23
Dogs buried with humans .....	Minor	19	26
Dogs buried separately .....	Frequent	19	25
Chipped Stone Industry			
Projectile points, large .....	Predominant	X?	X?
Projectile points, small* .....	Rare	?	?
Straight stem .....	Frequent	X	37
Corner notched, flared stem .....	Rare		38
Side notched .....	Frequent or minor		39
Double basal notched* .....	Frequent or rare		
Tapered stem* .....	Rare		
"Beaver tail" stem* .....	Rare (alien?)		
Chipped Stone Industry (cont.)			
Daggers or large notched spear points* .....	Rare		
Medium, triangular points .....	Rare		41

\*Eva Focus traits not shared by Lauderdale and Indian Knoll.

# TRAIT COMPARISON OF EVA, LAUDERDALE AND INDIAN KNOLL FOCI.

(Continued)

	PICKWICK ASPECT FOCI		
	Eva	Lauder- dale	Indian Knoll
Large ovate, trianguloid or lanceolate blades ..	Frequent or rare	34	41 (?)
Large stemmed blades* .....	Frequent		
Long flint drills .....	Frequent	37	42-44
Straight sided drills .....	Rare		42
Expanded base drills .....	Frequent	X	43
Stemmed drills .....	Frequent	X	44
Double basal notched drills* .....	Rare		
T-shaped drills .....	Rare		43 (?)
Gravers .....	Rare		45
Scrapers, stemmed .....	Frequent		51
Scrapers, flake .....	Rare		50
Adze-like scrapers .....	Frequent		54 (?)
Spades or digging tools* .....	Minor		
Hoes .....	Rare		59 (?)
Quarry blanks .....	Frequent		47
Ground Stone Industry			
Atlatl weights .....	Minor	22,23	101
Gorget, two-hole .....	Minor	31	71
Pendants .....	Rare		71
Beads .....	Rare	27,28	69
Boatstone .....	Rare	24	
Tubular pipes .....	Rare	33	
Celt, thick cross-section* .....	Rare		
Full-grooved axe .....	Rare	30	57
Pestle, conoidal .....	Frequent	25 (?)	62
Pestle, cylindrical .....	Rare		64
Mullers* .....	Minor		
Mortars .....	Rare	26	66
Nutstones .....	Rare	26	65
Hammerstones, unworked .....	Frequent	29 (?)	60
Hammerstones, pitted .....	Frequent	29 (?)	61
Abraders (grooved) .....	Minor		70
Axe, fully grooved .....	Rare	30	57
Bone and Antler Industry			
Awls, splinter .....	Frequent	41	76
Awls, deer ulna .....	Frequent	39	77
Awls, deer cannon bone .....	Rare	40	79
Awls, deer tibia .....	Rare		81
Awls, deer radius .....	Rare		80
Awls, turkey tibiotarsus .....	Frequent	42	85
Awls, ulna of small mammals .....	Minor		86
Awls, double-tapered .....	Frequent		108
Flat needles or bodkins .....	Minor	Plate 281.2	87
Raccoon splanchnic bodkins .....	Rare		89 (?)
Blunt deer ulna .....	Minor	Plate 225.1	93
Fishhooks .....	Minor	49	96
Net spacers (?) .....	Rare		Fig. 48C (?)
Whistle or flute .....	Rare		123 (?)
Pins, enlarged head .....	Rare	51 (?)	104
Bone and Antler Industry (cont.)			
Beads, bird bone .....	Rare		101
Bracelet, bear or elk rib* .....	Rare		
Pendants, turtle femur .....	Rare	Plate 221.1	

\*Eva Focus traits not shared by Lauderdale and Indian Knoll.



# TRAIT COMPARISON OF EVA, LAUDERDALE AND INDIAN KNOLL FOCI.

(Continued)

	PICKWICK ASPECT FOCI		
	Eva	Lauder- dale	Indian Knoll
Pendants, turtle carapace*	Rare		
Pendants, engraved bone	Rare		Fig. 54A
Turtle shell rattles	Minor		116
Turtle shell container*	Rare		
Deer astragalus, worked*	Rare		
Cut animal jaws*	Rare	?	
Deer scapula scrapers	Rare		121 (?)
Tube, human femurs	Rare		122
Handles, animal femur	Rare	Plate 147, 1	
Beaver incisors	Rare		112
Canine teeth, pendants	Minor	50	119
Molar teeth, pendants*	Rare		
Telescoped bird bones (playthings?)*	Rare		
Human skull fragment, engraved*	Rare		
Atlatl hooks, antler	Rare	46	132
Beads, antler	Rare		135
Projectile points, antler	Frequent	48	130
Scoop, antler*	Rare		
Rubbing tools, antler*	Rare		
Arrow wrenches (?), antler	Minor	45	
Celts or scrapers, antler	Minor		134
Flakers, antler	Frequent	X	133
Handles, antler	Rare		131
Drifts, antler	Minor	44	129
Shell Industry			
Pendants, trianguloid (marine)	Rare		147 (?)
Gorgetts, two-hole, rectanguloid (marine)*	Rare		
Vessel, marine conch	Rare		146
Beads, tubular (marine)	Rare		139
Beads, spheroid (marine)	Rare		140
Beads, disk (marine)	Minor	56	137, 138
Anculosa beads	Rare	57	141
Olivella beads	Rare		143
Ear plugs, circular (with copper centers)*	Rare		
Copper Industry			
Awls*	Rare		
Fishhook*	Rare		
Tube*	Rare		
Ornament, thin sheets	Rare		73
Beads, spheroid*	Rare		

\*Eva Focus traits not shared by Lauderdale and Indian Knoll.

# CHIPPED STONE

## Eva Double Basal Notched Type

Medium to large size: an early type having restricted distribution.



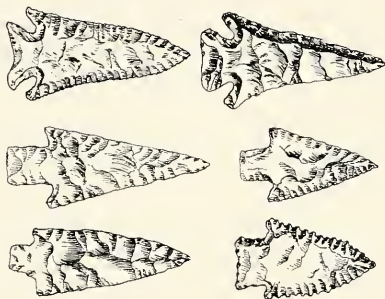
## Side Notched Type

Small to medium size, thin blades with narrow proportions; an early type having restricted distribution.



## Corner Notched Type, Flared Stem.

Barbed Shoulders. Medium size. Beveled blade occurs only with this type. Ubiquitous but rare.



## Straight Stem Type

Small to large size. Most abundant type at all sites. Medium to large sizes most frequent. Serration is occasionally an added feature of this type.



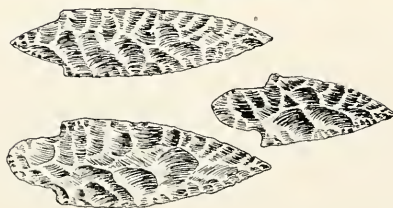
## Tapered Stem Type

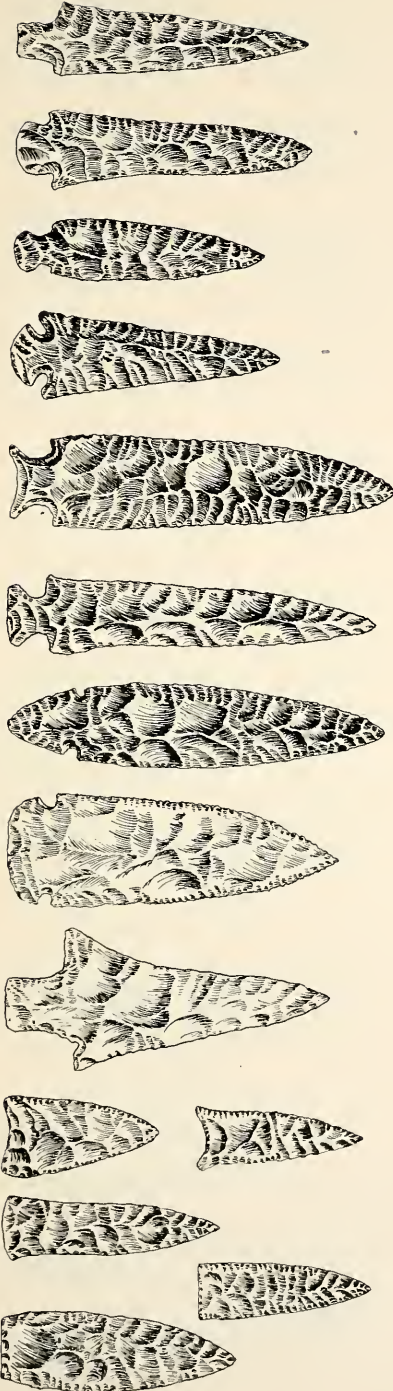
Medium size. Ubiquitous but rare.



## "Beaver Tail" Stem Type

Medium size; specialized variant of tapered stem. Occurred rarely at most sites, frequent only at two of southernmost sites in area. Late Archaic type, or Woodland.





## CHIPPED STONE

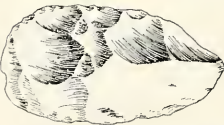
### Spear Points or Daggers

Examples of stemmed and notched blades with elongated proportions. Well finished artifacts of this class were relatively rare at all sites. Great numbers of mediocre blades showing little more than primary chipping were present at all sites. Nine of the variants are illustrated, the first eight showing the variation in stems of the better made examples. The ninth example is the commonest form. This rather crude type showing very little secondary chipping probably represents a quickly made expendable spear point. Their abundance would imply that the spear was a more important weapon with these people than with any of the succeeding groups.

### Triangular Points

Medium size

Rare but present at most sites. Detailed shape features are variable. Some are small enough to have been arrow points.



## CHIPPED STONE

Ovate, Trianguloid or Lanceolate Blades

Large size. Rare at most sites, frequent at two sites only.

## Large Stemmed Blades

The symmetrical examples, such as the first of this group, may have been used as spear points. Many have asymmetrically shaped blades such as the other two examples.

## Rough Cutting or Scraping Blades

Only a moderate degree of secondary chipping of edges.

## Stemmed Knife Blade

Unique example. Possibly a re-worked projectile point.

## Flake Knife

Two views shown. Very rare.

## Rectanguloid Knife Blade

Unique example.



## CHIPPED STONE

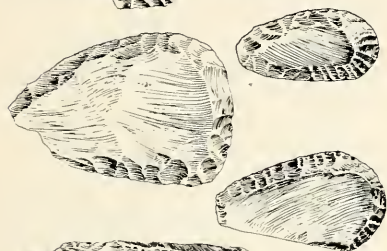
### Stemmed End Scrapers

These are probably all reworked projectile points. They occurred on all but two sites.



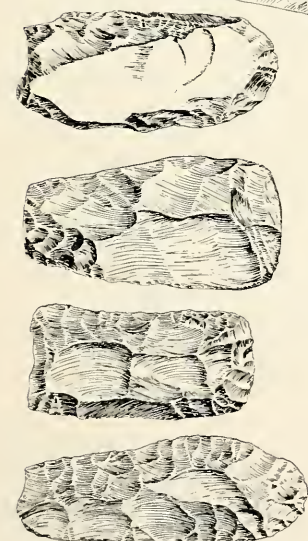
### Flake End Scrapers

These are less frequent than the stemmed type; they were absent entirely at five sites.



### Adze-like Scrapers

These are heavy tools with a Single-beveled bit. The beveled surface frequently shows a polish from use. They were probably hafted and used as adzes in working wood or some similar hard substance that polished the flint.

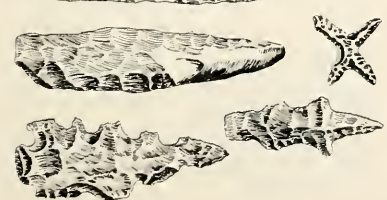


### Unique Objects

Chisel-like tool with narrow polished bit.

X-shaped ornament.

Two eccentrically shaped flint points.





## CHIPPED STONE

### Drills

Long, well made drills are especially characteristic of the Archaic culture and occurred at all sites in considerable numbers. Examples three to five inches in length are more common than shorter ones. The bases are variable in shape. Numerous perforated objects of stone, bone and antler could account for the abundance of this implement. It is not likely that the perforations in the atlatl weights were made with these drills, since the diameter of the largest drills is less than that of the perforations in the atlatl weights. That drilling was probably accomplished by the hollow cane and sand method.

### Gravers

These appeared rarely and were absent entirely on some sites. Some were made from broken projectile points and others from flakes.



## CHIPPED STONE

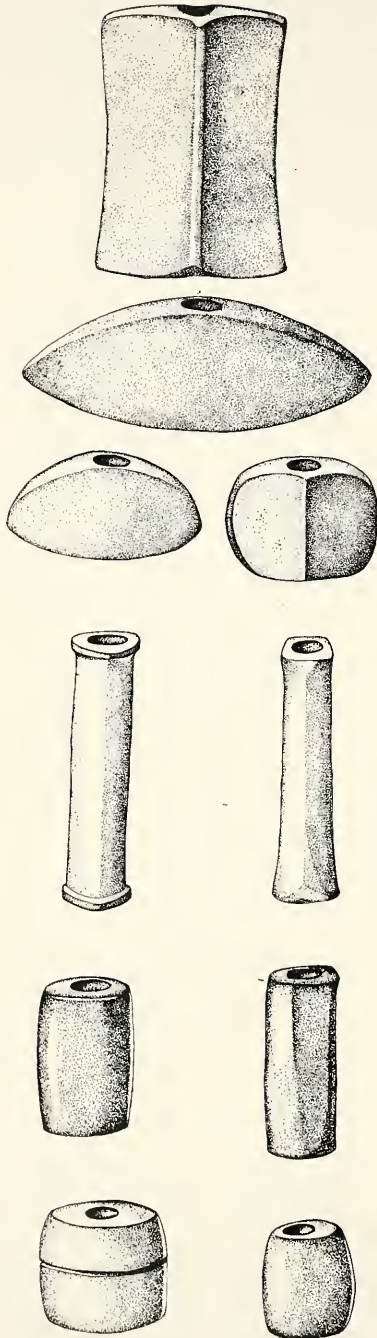
### Spades

Large spade-like implements with polished bits occurred on all sites but were frequent only at the southernmost sites. Usually these were made from flint, but some, like the two at the top of the plate, were made from limestone. The polish on the bits is incidental to use. On sites other than those of the Archaic pattern such tools would be unhesitatingly considered as agricultural implements. However, lack of other corroborative evidence for agriculture prompts a more cautious and qualified interpretation. The digging of pits, graves and hearths could account for such tools. On the other hand, the presence of Baumer-like pottery suggests that agriculture might have diffused to the Archaic peoples in the late period.

### Hoes

Thin flat blades of extremely hard hematitic rock having a dark red color and flint-like quality. The material is very brittle and would not endure heavy use. The edges only are chipped and generally show polish from use. The truncated shape illustrated is characteristic. These particularly suggest agricultural tools.





## GROUND STONE

### Atlatl Weights

These occurred at all sites, occasionally with burials. Taking into account all fragments, only a few examples were found at any individual site. The materials used were igneous rock, slate and claystone. The cylindrical examples usually have one flattened surface with a slight bevel on the opposite side.

If the atlatl was the most important weapon of the Archaic peoples, and its characteristic style necessitated a weight, then such weights must have been made frequently from perishable material, perhaps wood.

## GROUND STONE

### Gorgets

The flat, two-holed gorget is a characteristic Archaic ornament, although it did not occur in great numbers. The materials most frequently used were greenish slate and dark colored shale. The upper right slate gorget shows four small perforations, undoubtedly used to mend a break. The reel-shaped gorget is made of favosites or honeycomb coral.

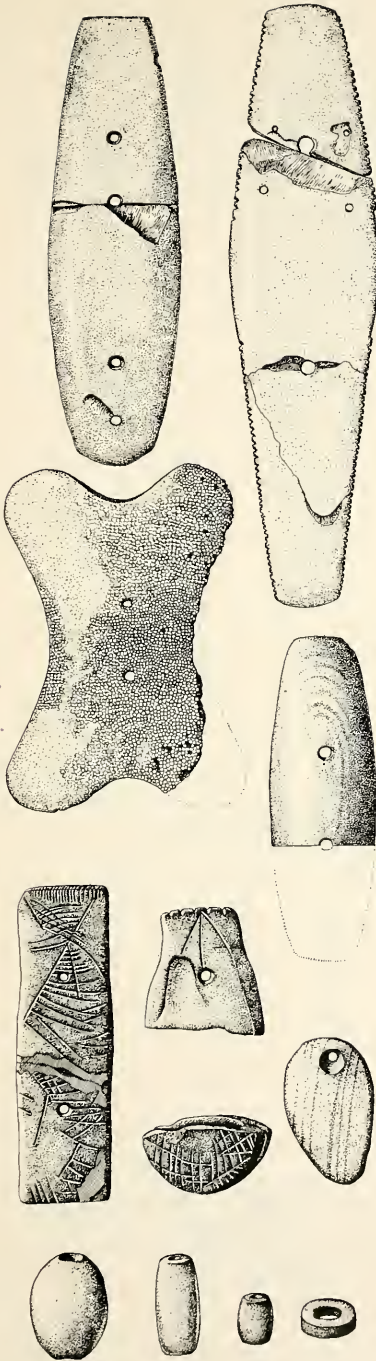
Gorgets with engraved designs on the surface are usually of soft shale. The broken example was subsequently used as a whetstone. The engraved object resembling a boatstone is the only example of this class of object.

### Pendants

These are less common than gorgets. Usually they are only naturally shaped stones that caught the eye of an aborigine.

### Beads

These are so rare that variations are not significant; however, they are generally cylindrical. The disk-shaped example was made from a crinoid section.





GROUND STONE

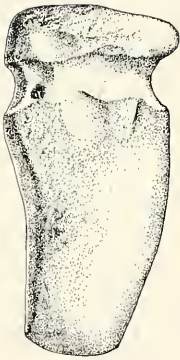
Tubular pipes of claystone. Rare.



Claystone celt at left.



Conoidal pestle at right.



Full-grooved axe at left.



Cylindrical pestle at right.



Claystone awl sharpener at left.



Sandstone abrader at right.

# BONE AND TOOTH ARTIFACTS

## Awls (Nos. 1-4)

Those made from splinters are the most numerous, but because of their simple nature are not illustrated. The turkey tarsometatarsus awl also occurs. The examples shown here were made from deer ulna, cannon bone and tibia, and from racoon ulna.

## Telescoped Bird Bones (No. 5)

Occurred at one site only and may have been toys.

## Double Tapered Awls (No. 6)

These are fairly common.

## Needles or Bodkins (Nos. 7-9)

The size and flat shape of these objects suggest use in weaving mats and baskets.

## Tooth Pendants (Nos. 10, 11)

Dog and bear canines were rather frequent. Molars such as No. 10 occurred rarely.

## Blunt Deer Ulna (No. 12)

These may have been scraping, rubbing tools or flakers. The blunt end is polished.

## Net Spacers (No. 13)

Small rectangular bone plaques are similar to those observed in use as net spacers. Rare.

## Fishhooks (Nos. 14, 15)

Most frequently of type of No. 15 made from deer ulna or phalanx. Type of No. 14 made from raccoon splanchnic is rare.

## Flute or Whistle (No. 16)

Made from bird bone. Very rare.

## Beads (No. 17)

Made from bird bone. Rare.

## Bracelet (No. 18)

Made from bear or elk rib. Rare.

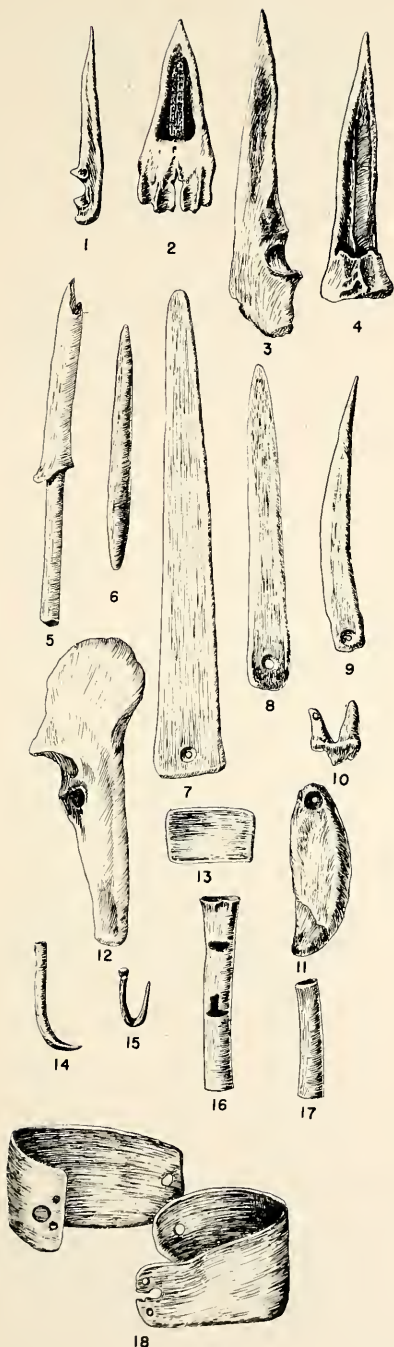




Plate 11 *Scale 1/2*

BONE

No. 1 Finely engraved bone awl.

No. 2 Engraved fragment of human skull.

No. 3 Notched and engraved deer ulna awl.

No. 4 Pendant with groove for suspension. Bone unidentified.

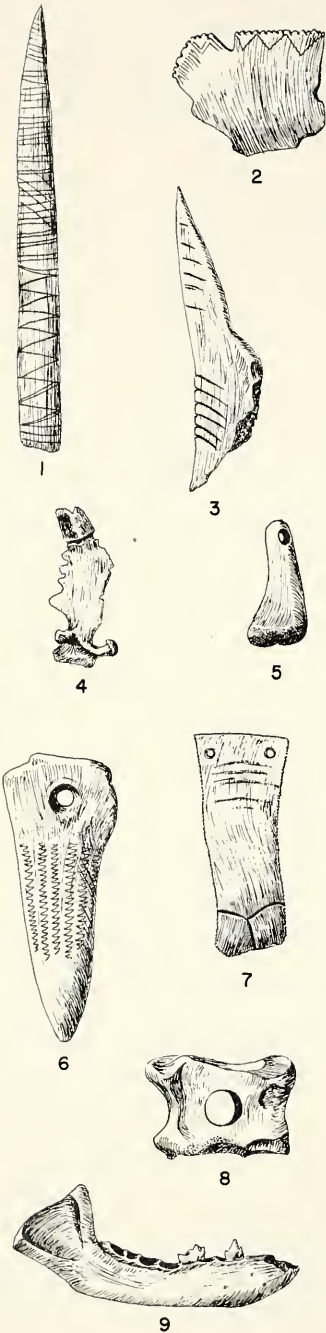
No. 5 Pendant from turtle femur.

No. 6 Engraved pendant from deer bone.

No. 7 Pendant from turtle carapace. Turtle shell rattles were found with several burials.

No. 8 Perforated deer astragalus.

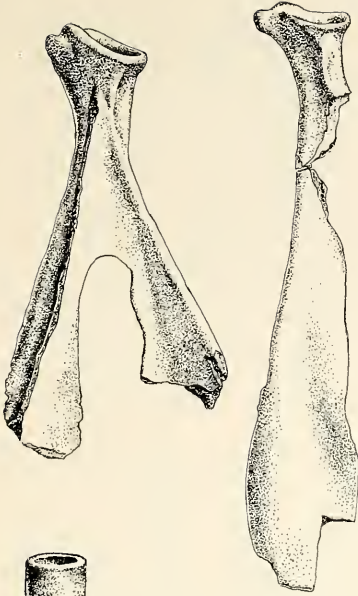
No. 9 Cut raccoon jaw. Cut deer jaws were also found. These were rare.



## BONE

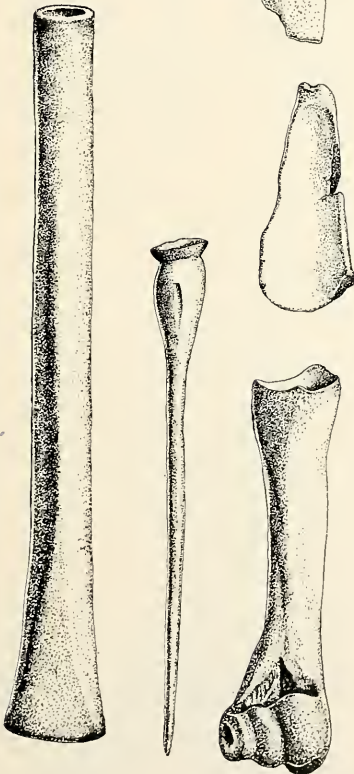
### Deer Scapula Implements

Both form and function are problematical. The few specimens found lacked completeness, except the lower one of the three illustrated. The thin portion of the left-hand example was purposely cut away; the right edge of the opening is irregular from decay.



### Tube From Human Femur

This (at extreme left) shows excellent preservation and a high polish. Only two were found, both at the same site, and cached with separate burials.



### Pin, Expanded Head

Such objects are quite rare.

### Bear Femur, Worked

Cut and hollowed-out bear femurs were quite rare. They occur in Archaic cave deposits in East Tennessee. Examples from cave sites are occasionally charred at the opening, suggesting use as grease filled torches.

# ANTLER

## Atlatl Hooks (Nos. 1-4)

Two variants of hooks occurred;  
both were rare.

## Projectile Points (Nos. 5-8).

Socketted base type is most frequent.

Single or double lateral perforations rare.

## Bead (No. 9)

Unique example of antler used for  
ornamental purposes.

## Rubbing Tool (No. 10)

Made from deer antler, the proximal end of which is highly polished. It was possibly a hide-working tool.

## Perforated implements (Nos. 10-13)

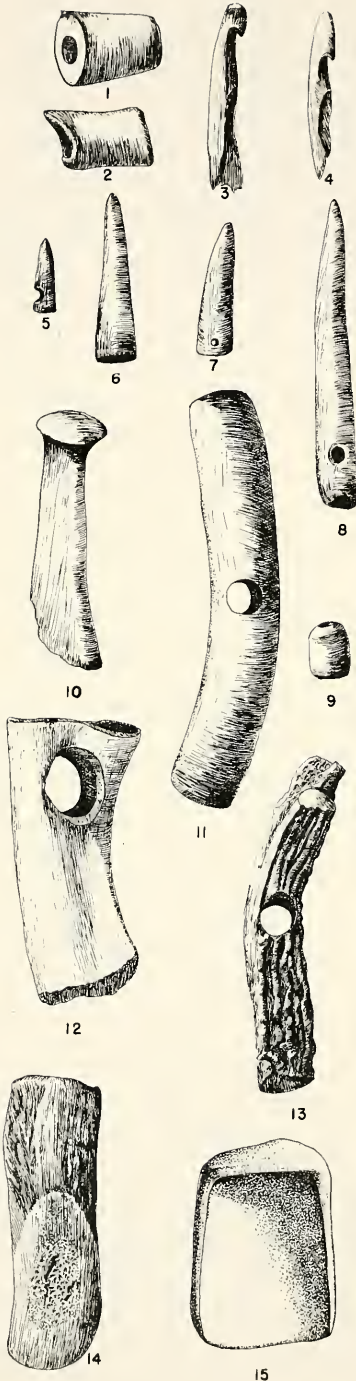
These have been called "arrow-wrenches." No. 13 has a high degree of polish at both ends and on the longitudinal surface. This does not seem consistent with use as an arrow-wrench. No. 11 is symmetrical and highly polished. It could possibly have been used as an atlatl weight. No. 12 is closer, perhaps, to the arrow-wrench type of implement.

## Celt (No. 14)

Large sections of antler with sharpened and polished bits suggest hide-scrapers. These are fairly common.

## Scoop (No. 15)

Made from large elk antler.





## SHELL

### Pendant

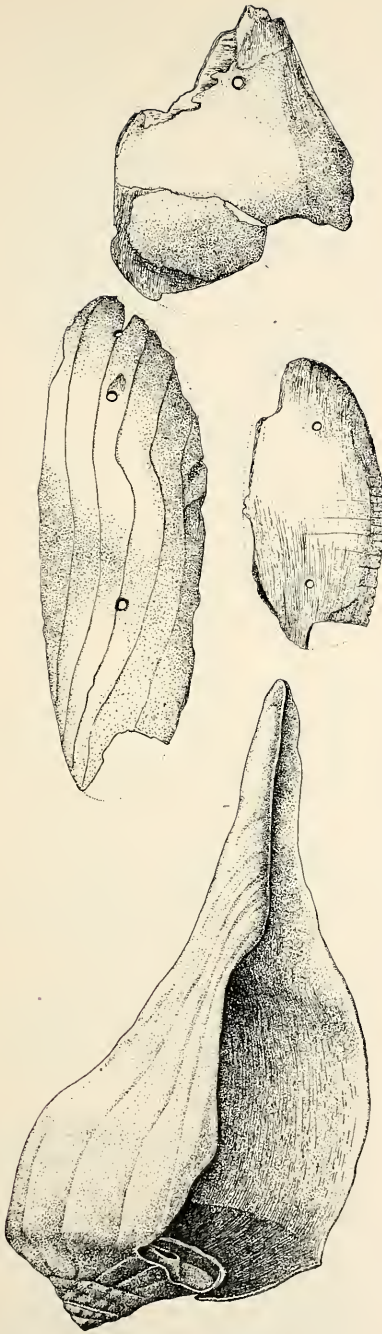
Trianguloid section of wall of large marine conch, probably *Busycon perversum*. Apical perforation for suspension. This is the same type as found with the Hamilton Focus of the Woodland pattern in eastern Tennessee. Another fragmentary example was found at the same site; both were with burials.

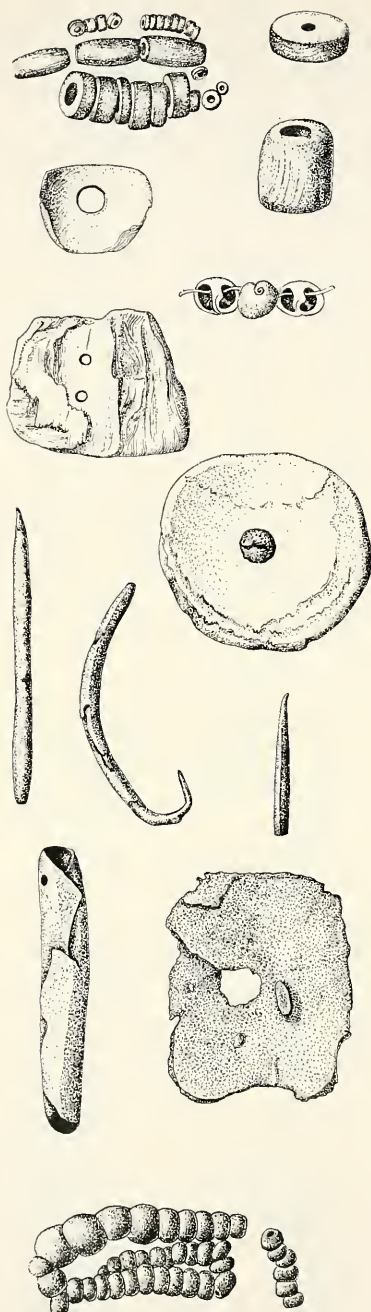
### Gorget

Two-hole gorgets made from large marine conchs resemble the stone gorgets of the culture. Both of those illustrated came from one site and were the only ones found.

### Vessel

This is the sole example of a marine conch vessel. It is made from the *Busycon perversum* and is cut in the identical manner of those associated with the late Middle Mississippi period.





## SHELL AND COPPER

### Shell Beads

Variations include small, medium and large disk; medium and large cylindrical; *Anculosa* and *Olivella*. All except the *Olivellas* are illustrated.

### Shell Gorget

Small rectangular gorget with two perforations.

### Shell and Copper Ear Ornament

Disk cut from marine shell with copper center.

### Copper Awls and Fishhook

These are all made from sheet copper that has been rolled and hammered to the desired shape and thickness.

### Copper Tube

Perforation at one end suggests use as ornament. Made from sheet copper, joined by hammering.

### Sheet Copper Fragment

This fragment was associated with shell and copper beads and was probably an ornament.

### Copper Beads

Spheroid beads of graduated sizes were made from cut sections of thick sheets. These were slightly overlapped and hammered into a spheroid shape. The final shaping and polishing was accomplished, probably, by grinding. Beads of this type occurred at three sites.

# POTTERY ASSOCIATED WITH ARCHAIC

## Wheeler Plain (No. 1)

Fiber tempered; only six sherds from two sites were found.

## Baumer Type Fabric Marked (Nos. 2-8)

No. 5 is reverse of 4.

Temper is usually coarse sand, occasionally limestone, rarely claystone. Bases of jars small and flat. Surface was probably achieved with cord-wrapped dowel or plain plaited fabric. Probably the first type of pottery acquired by Archaic peoples.

## Rim Types (inside to left)

These are characteristic rim shapes for almost all pottery of the period.

## Harmon's Creek Cord Marked (Nos. 9-15)

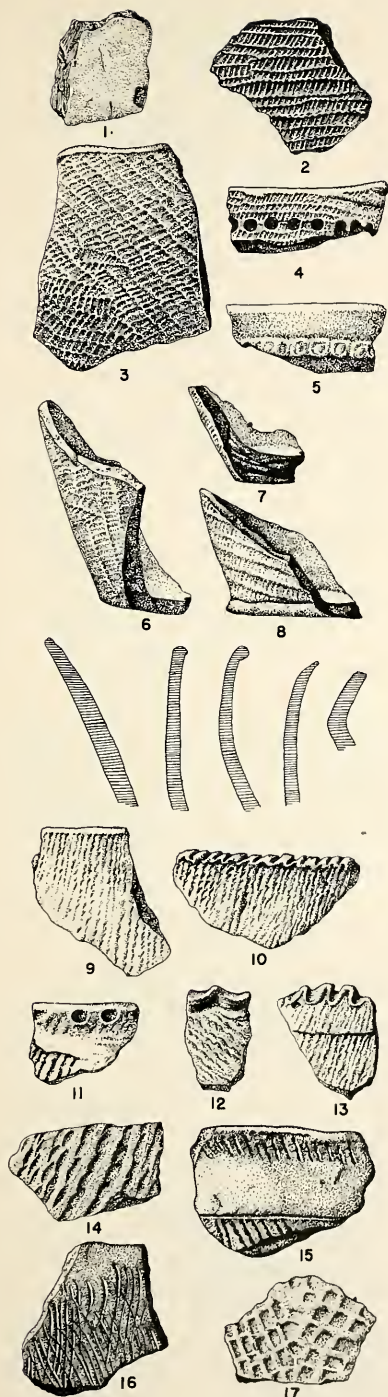
Clay-grit temper, cord-marked surface finish. Lip of vessels frequently notched with tool or fingernail. A Woodland ware acquired in late times by Archaic peoples from Woodland peoples settled in the region. Related to Mulberry Creek Cord Marked.

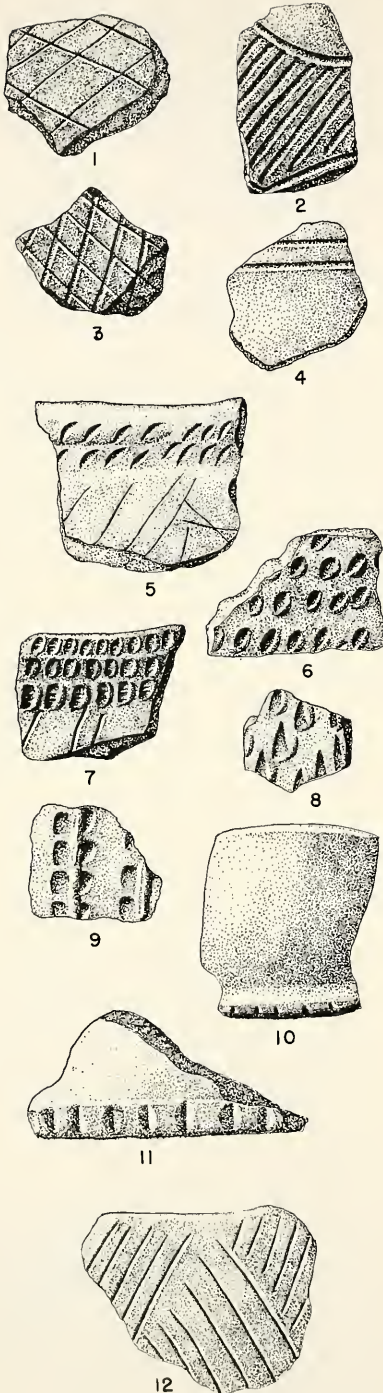
## Scored Surface (No. 16)

Claystone tempered. Rare.

## Thompson Check Stamped (No. 17)

Claystone temper. Related to Wheeler Check Stamped. Both Harmon's Creek Cord Marked and Thompson Check Stamped have the same cultural and chronological relationships.





## POTTERY

### Fine Sand Tempered (Nos. 1-9)

Incised and pinched Alexander types. Occur mainly at Ledbetter Landing and West Cuba Landing sites. These sherds are of southern provenience.

### Crushed Rock Temper (Nos. 10-12)

Nos. 10 and 11 are from flat-bottomed vessels, notched around base. No. 10 is a rim sherd from a shallow bowl.

No. 12 is a rim sherd from a bowl with incurved rim. The incised design is the hachured triangle type characteristic of Mississippi pottery.

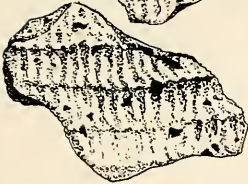
Nos. 10, 11, 12 are from the Ledbetter Landing site and probably are of southern provenience.



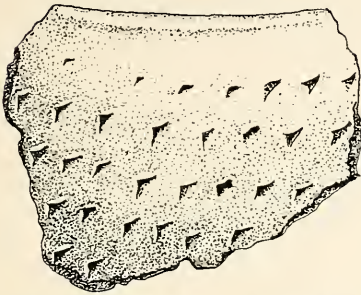
POTTERY

Limestone tempered

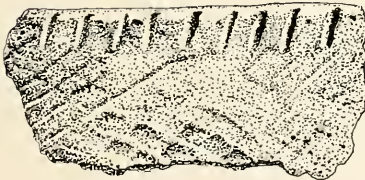
Candy Creek Cord Marked.



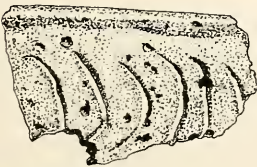
Long Branch Fabric Marked.



Triangular punctate.



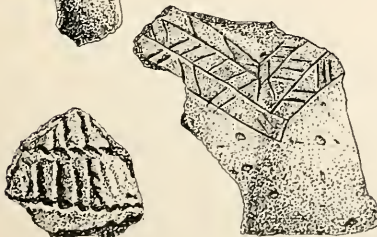
Check stamped.



Incised.



Shell Tempered  
Loop handle.



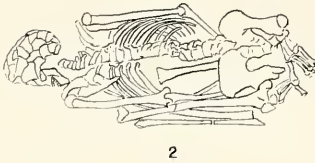
Fabric marked.

Incised.

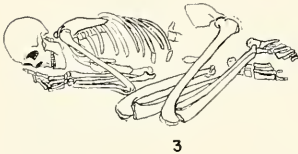
BURIAL POSITION



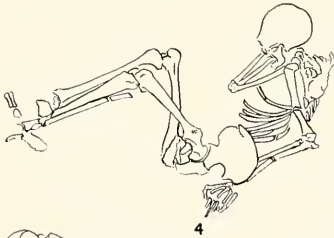
No. 1 Fully flexed; position, prone,  
Burial 45, Big Sandy site.



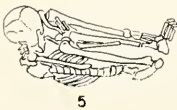
No. 2 Fully flexed; position, prone.  
Burial 165, Eva site.



No. 3 Fully flexed; position on side.  
Burial 53, Cherry site.



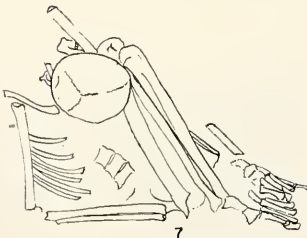
No. 4 Partly flexed position. Burial  
1, Big Sandy site.



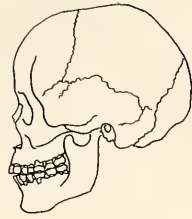
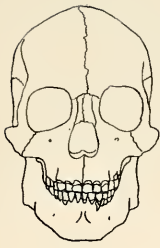
No. 5 Fully flexed; position, supine.  
Burial 46, Kays Landing site.



No. 6 Partly flexed position. Burial  
40, Ledbetter Landing site.

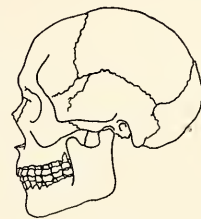
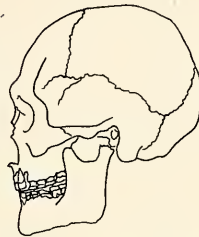
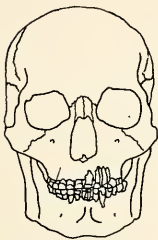


No. 7 Seated position.  
Burial 38, Ledbetter Landing site.



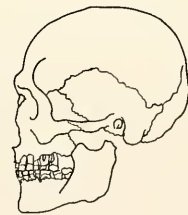
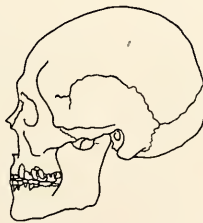
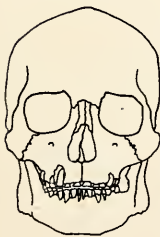
BIG SANDY SITE MALE  
FULLY FLEXED FACE DOWN  
DOLICHOCRANIC  
METOPIUM

KAYS LANDING SITE FEMALE  
FULLY FLEXED ON SIDE  
DOLICHOCRANIC  
METOPIUM



EVA SITE MALE  
FULLY FLEXED FACE DOWN  
MESOCRANIC

LEDBETTER LANDING SITE MALE  
FULLY FLEXED ON BACK  
MESOCRANIC



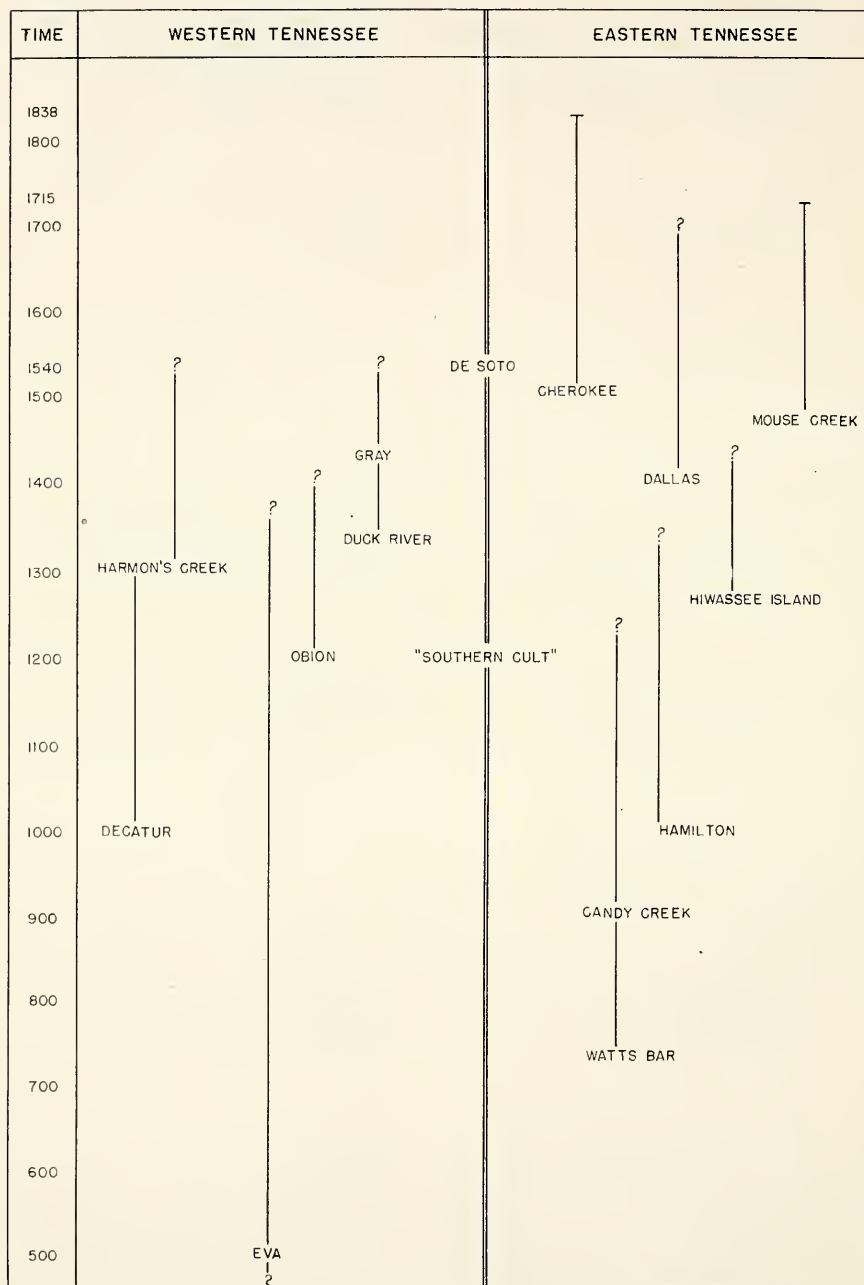
BIG SANDY SITE MALE  
FULLY FLEXED ON SIDE  
BRACHYCRANIC

KAYS LANDING SITE MALE  
FULLY FLEXED ON BACK  
BRACHYCRANIC  
BELOW SHELL MOUND

## Plate 20

Archaic Cranial Types from the Western Valley of the  
Tennessee River.

THE CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF THE ARCHAIC CULTURE  
WITH REFERENCE TO THE OTHER  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN TENNESSEE





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